

Die orientalische Christenheit der Mittelmeerländer.
By Dr. Karl Beth. Pp. xvi+427. (Berlin : Schwetschke, 1902.)

THE author spent five months in 1901 in the eastern Mediterranean, investigating at first hand, and at close quarters, the institutions, and the practical working of the Greek, Armenian, and Coptic Churches, and of such other fragments of Christian communions as survive in those parts. He is evidently a good observer and quick worker, and was able to elicit much interesting information, meeting everywhere, as he did, with cordial receptions and assistance. The result is a valuable handbook of an ill-explored section of ecclesiology, full of queer sidelights upon mediæval and modern history, and no less upon the workings of the religious instinct under the peculiarly unfavourable conditions which have prevailed in the Levant for so long. The author's personal knowledge of the working of these curious institutions enables him to supply a number of corrections to Kattenbusch's "Lehrbuch," and to confirm and expand the observations of Gelzer, von der Goltz, von Soden, and other recent travellers.

Tales of Sutton Town and Chase, with other Tales and some Sketches. Collected by "Tau." Pp. 86. (Birmingham : Hudson and Son, 1904.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

Two of the narrative poems in this delightful little collection are of more than local interest. One ballad—"The Alchemist of New Hall"—refers to the moated stone mansion of New Hall, where the celebrated Dr. Sacheverell lived at one time. Another poem deals amusingly with a meeting of the Lunar Society, which met in the district in the latter portion of the eighteenth century, and included among its members Erasmus Darwin, Galton, James Watt, Priestley, Wedgwood and Baskerville. To persons familiar with Sutton Coldfield and the neighbourhood, this collection of verses describing in appropriate words and metre some of the stories of "oldest inhabitants" will be read with keen interest; and many others will find pleasure in the quaint ideas contained in this dainty little volume.

The Glamour of the Earth. By George A. B. Dewar. Pp. ix+255; with illustrations by R. W. A. Rouse. (London : George Allen, 1904.) Price 6s. net.

THE true lover of the country will enjoy this book. The author is not addressing the mere seeker after information; and such a reader will regard the volume as diffuse and unsatisfactory. But men who are weary with work and have gone to the country quietly to come into contact with nature, and so secure refreshment and recreation, will follow Mr. Dewar's notes and leisurely observations with sympathy and appreciation. The beautiful pictures by Mr. Rouse add much to the attractiveness of the volume.

Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität und Elektronik. Herausgegeben von J. Stark in Göttingen. Erster Band. 1 Heft. (Leipzig : S. Hirzel, 1904.)

THIS new magazine or "year-book," devoted to radio-activity and the electric discharge, is promised to appear in four parts yearly. The first part, now under consideration, contains two original contributions, six short summaries of recent work on special branches, and a fairly complete list of the original papers on radio-activity, &c., which had appeared in 1904 up to the date of going to press. The short summaries referred to are preceded by bibliographies, and should prove useful to specialists.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by his correspondents. Neither can he undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts intended for this or any other part of NATURE. No notice is taken of anonymous communications.]

• What is Brandy?

WITH regard to the interesting article in your issue of November 3 upon this subject, I trust that I may be allowed to pass a few comments.

There can be no doubt that the word "brandy" originally connoted burnt or distilled wine; its derivation is thus stated in the "Oxford Dictionary" of Dr. Murray as from the Dutch word "brandewijn," old English "brandy wine."

Thus so late as 1719 one D'Urfe, "Pills," v. 23, wrote :

"I was entertained, with Kisses fine and Brandy wine."

Certain spirits were introduced long before the outbreak of the phylloxera in France under the name of British brandy, still included in certain legal documents under the designation of British compounds, though, as a matter of fact, made more without than within this country. Herein a difficulty arises for those who may have to advise county or borough councils in the administration of the Sale of Foods and Drugs (Amendment) Act, as now interpreted, or those, like myself, who have to deal with cases under the Merchandise Marks Act. For on the one hand an astute chemist could make up a liquid, wholly innocent of grape juice, so that the results, obtained on analysis, were identical with those of a genuine grape-spirit, and on the other, a sample of the latter might, as pointed out in your article, if carelessly distilled be condemned, though innocent.

Again, if a genuine grape spirit, distilled not far from Cognac, were mixed with — per cent. of a spirit, not silent (I omit particular details on the ground of expediency), mere analytical results would be of little avail; such a problem (*credite experio*) requires prolonged research, and the application of methods not wholly chemical.

It is clear that professional tasting, especially by certain specially gifted persons, is a very valuable aid to analytical results and methods of research, yet, as a matter of evidence, it can be regarded only as a question of opinion, based on long experience, rather than as a definite proof.

A Government inquiry would elicit important evidence, and possibly some kind of standard might be arrived at which would not only exclude clever and fraudulent imitations, but also bring the present chaos or *impasse* to a conclusion.

V. H. VELEY.

Oxford, November 5.

YOUR article published under the above heading in NATURE of November 3 raises some interesting points. The writer clearly fails to appreciate any difference between brandy and alcohol, for he says, "if the brandy is being made from damaged wine the rectification must be most carefully conducted, and may have to be pushed to a point that the alcohol is obtained almost pure, that is to say, almost free from *non-alcohol*." Now if brandy is merely alcohol, as is here plainly implied, why produce it from grapes or wine at all? Similarly, why produce whisky from malted barley, or rum from cane sugar? The fact is that the genuine article is, and has always been in history, the product of the pot still. The pot still produces alcohol plus "*non-alcohol*," the patent still pure alcohol. It is true that brandy, whisky, and rum contain alcohol, but the alcohol of the patent still or rectifying still is not whisky, brandy, or rum. Pot still spirit from "damaged" or sick wines would be nauseous and undrinkable, but pot still spirit from wines of repute possesses the qualities which distinguish genuine brandy chemically and physiologically from rectified spirit. It is well known that the effects of pure alcohol on the blood pressure and lymph circulation are modified very considerably by the presence of other constituents in spirits. These other constituents are the "*non-alcohol*" which you describe. To call rectified spirit or patent still spirit brandy is about as reasonable as calling skimmed milk milk. In England the word brandy ought to be confined to a pot still spirit produced from the wine of grapes, and should never be applied to alcohol distilled in a patent still from "damaged wine" or from likely

enough worse material. Such a definition, if adopted, would be "calculated to facilitate the work of the unfortunate public analysts who may be called upon to express an opinion as to the genuineness of a sample of brandy," and the question, what is brandy? analytically speaking, would no longer "await solution." Recent analyses to which you refer have at any rate reduced a large section of the brandy trade to the confession that much of the stuff they sold never had its origin in the grape at all. The public house trade now posts notices in the bars that it cannot guarantee the brandy sold to be genuine grape spirit.

The attitude of the French committee is not difficult to understand, and there can be no objection to it so long as the trade, in the interests of which it has undertaken the inquiry, determines on issuing an honest label setting forth that either the spirit is a pot still spirit from grape wine or it is not.

S. ARCH. VASEY.

Bromley, Kent, November 8.

The Origin of Life.

ALTHOUGH there are good reasons for believing that the life of our world is the product of its own physical conditions, and distinct from the life of other members of the solar system, it is hardly probable that living substance can be produced otherwise than by the same conditions that produced it in the past, and one of these conditions is a vast period of time.

We are not acquainted with any life apart from "cells." But the cell is a very complex organism, and between inorganic substance and the cell there may have been as long a course of evolution as between the cell and the highest existing animal or vegetable. Probably most biologists nowadays regard life not as an entity (e.g. not as a "vital force"), but rather as a coordination of many physical processes which have become more numerous and better coordinated in the course of evolution. It is not to be supposed that the *total* functions of life would be developed in not-living substances under the restricted conditions of human experiment; nevertheless, some of the *individual* functions might be brought into action, at least in a primitive form.

One of these functions, which I believe to be the most fundamental, is the deoxidation of a compound containing the elements N, O, C, H, &c., by the action of light, moderate heat, or slight electrical disturbance. This is the foundation of biosynthesis—a small beginning which in the course of ages develops mechanisms so perfect as the photosynthesis in chlorophyll-bearing cells. We ought by research to discover the conditions on which such deoxidation depends, and imitate it in our laboratories; we might even apply it to important economic purposes.

This deoxidation is probably a perfectly natural process, as natural as the opposite process of oxidation, only it must not be sought in the behaviour of mere oxides, as CO_2 , but rather in that of compounds containing N, O, C, H, &c., as above suggested. In fact, it may be expected to be nearly a reversal of the process of vital oxidation, which has been more successfully investigated. Vital oxidation seems to take place in two stages, as follows:—(1) the O is taken into combination with the N in a complex molecule, (2) it is transferred from the N to a more oxidisable element. Whether complete linking occurs between O and N, as $\text{O}=\text{N}\equiv$, we cannot say; but the linkings $\equiv\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{N}\equiv$ and $\text{H}-\text{O}-\text{N}\equiv$ are probable. The oxygen-carrying function of N seems to be assisted in many (if not all) cases by Fe.

First attempts at life may be occurring continually around us, but if any synthetic substances be formed they are sure to be seized and assimilated by the already developed organisms.

F. J. ALLEN.

Cambridge, November 12.

Change in the Colour of Moss Agates.

IN connection with Mr. Whitton's inquiry (NATURE, November 10, p. 31), the following note may be of interest.

On the top of the West Cliff at Bournemouth the road is laid with material which includes a number of flint pebbles. These are, as a rule, rounded or subangular, and of a yellow or whitish-yellow colour as regards their general surface. But where exposed to the air the colour has

changed to deep blue, violet, or purple, and so much so that in places the whole surface of the road has a marked blue shimmer. Or perhaps it should rather be said that this was the case last autumn; I have not seen it since.

As will be seen from the enclosed specimen, the contrast between the imbedded and the exposed portion of the pebbles is very striking.

Without giving any special study to the matter, I was inclined at the time to attribute the phenomenon either to a further oxidation and hydration of the iron which is, no doubt, present in the flints, or, possibly, to a molecular rearrangement of the silica. At some points the blue colour passes almost into black; this suggests that it may indicate a transition stage between yellow and black flints.

Possibly some mineralogist has examined the matter more thoroughly.

C. SIMMONDS.

Northcroft, Deronda Road, Herne Hill, November 14.

Chemical Analysis for Beginners

IN a review on this subject (this vol., p. 5) "J. B. C." directs attention once again to the unsuitability of an extended study of analysis for a beginner. His opinions not only claim respect, but must be largely shared by all teachers of chemistry.

There is, however, a side to the question which somehow seems rather to be overlooked. The average elementary student will work patiently for hours over qualitative analysis, well taught, badly taught, or not taught at all—he is interested, and though none too willing to use brains as well as tables, he is ready under guidance to do his best. But in any logical system of elementary quantitative and preparation work calculated to build up a firm foundation in the principles of chemistry he appears to take no natural interest, when it comes to actual work. Possibly "J. B. C." will not agree that this is so; and it may be right that the student should be compelled (if it can be done) to think logically from the first. But it seems not unimportant to interest him in practice as well as "on paper."

I do not refer to the embryo professional chemist who soon gets through the introductory work and is nearly always interested, but to that enormous crowd of text-book consumers who spend, possibly, three hours per week in the chemical laboratory as part of their scheme of study. Does not the marked change of attitude in such students when qualitative analysis is touched upon indicate that there is still room for fundamental improvement in the method of presenting first steps in practical chemistry?

F. SOUTHERDEN.

Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.

Misuse of Words and Phrases.

IN Mr. Basset's book, to which he refers in NATURE of November 10 (p. 30), he speaks of the advantage of having "a concise and pointed mode of expression, which saves a great deal of circumlocution and verbosity." He thinks that this object is best gained by coining a new word from the Greek, for instance, *autotomic*, whereas I hold that the same object is better gained by adopting a word of English derivation, *self-cutting*. Mr. Basset now says that he considers this word "inelegant," and, in the absence of any standard of elegance, I can only reply that this is a matter of individual taste. Perhaps it would be better still to call a curve that has double points a "nodal curve," and one that has none a "nodeless curve." The word *binodal* is already in use.

As regards the phrase "non-singular cubic," it is clearly inaccurate if, with Plücker, we speak of "singular lines" as well as "singular points," and include all these under the term singularities; but I rather think that in English books the term singularity was formerly not applied to double tangents, or even to points of inflection.

T. B. S.

Reason in Dogs.

APROPOS of "thinking cats," perhaps the following story of a practical joke played by a dog will interest your readers.

A friend of mine, Mr. W., owns a Manchester terrier of which he is very fond, and for that reason receives rather more than doggy attention. The dog passes most of his time in the library, where a basket and rug are provided for him, but he prefers, when it is possible, to take possession